

The *Journal* is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—“Germans” on the sign.

**J. C. Neely,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him with promptness. Office nearly opposite Fahnstock's Store, Baltimore street.  
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

**A. H. Hill,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to collections and all business entrusted to him.  
Office between Fahnstock's and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street.  
May 9, 1859. 6m

**Wm. B. McClellan,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Central office.  
Gettysburg, August 22, '53.

**D. McConaughy,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PATENTORS. County Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold at auction, and highest prices obtained for the same, and in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

**Edward B. Buehler,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Fahnstock's Store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.  
Gettysburg, March 20.

**Dr. A. W. Dorsey,**  
FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to the Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not otherwise engaged.  
REVENUES.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.  
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.  
Dr. J. W. Warfield, Westminster, Md.  
Dr. W. A. Mathias, Jr., " "  
John Reese, Esq., " "  
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Rev. Thomas Brown, Gettysburg.  
Oct. 12, 1853. 6m

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HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's Store, where those wishing to give a Medical Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacob, Prof. M. L. Stover.  
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**Humphrey's Specific**  
HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.  
No. 1.—FEVER PILLS—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.  
No. 2.—WORM PILLS—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic and Worming the Kid.  
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Large plantation or physician's case, 1.50  
And 10c. vial, with directions, 15c.  
OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.  
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New York, and the medicines will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

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Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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# THE COMPILER.

## A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

41ST YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 25, 1859. NO. 43.

**Farmers' & Mechanics' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY.**  
This institution was organized for the purpose of accumulating and investing the surplus funds of the community, and of affording a safe and profitable depository to all classes of people.  
July 4, 1859.

**Dividend.**  
FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, June 27, 1859.—The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.  
GEORGE THORNE, Pres't.  
JOHN ANOLD, Sec'y & Treas.  
July 4, 1859. 4t

**Removal.**  
THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite the T. & A. Smith's shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. He has a large stock of ploughs, and all other agricultural implements, and all other business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Fahnstock's Store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.  
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**Poe's Corner.**  
THE TWO ANGELS.  
BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Two angels, one of Life and one of Death,  
Passed over the hills and the morning broke;  
The dawn was on their faces, and the sun  
The sombre houses headed with plumes of  
smoke.

Their attitude and aspect were the same,  
Alike their features and their robes of white;  
But one was crowned with amaranth, as with  
flame,  
And one with asphodel, like flakes of light.

I saw them pass on their celestial way;  
Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppress'd,  
"Be not so loud, my heart, lest thou betray  
The place where they loved ones are at rest!"

And he who bore the crown of asphodel,  
Descending, as they drew began to knock,  
And he who bore the crown of amaranth,  
The waters sink within me, as in wells.

I recognized the nameless agony,  
The terror and the tremor and the pain,  
That oft before had filled the soul with gloom,  
And now returned with threefold strength again.

**New Goods.**  
GEORGE ARNOLD has just received and is now opening the largest and most beautiful assortment of FINE DRESS GOODS that has been offered to the public at any time. Also, a lot of beautiful Fancy Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. A large stock of gentlemen's Dress Goods, READY-MADE COATS, &c., all of which have been bought low for cash and will be sold cheap. All persons are invited to call—the ladies' attention is particularly invited to my stock of Dress Goods, which for beauty of style cannot be beat.  
[April 4, 1859.]

**Here We Are Again!**  
JUST from the city with the best and cheapest assortment of SYRUPS and MOLASSES that we have yet offered, calculated to please all persons. We have a large stock of very large stock, low COFFEES, TEAS, Chocolate, Rice, Cheese, Spices, all kinds of Crackers and Tea Cakes, Vinegar, Pickles, Sugar-cured HAMS and SHOULDERS, Lard, Shad, Mackerel and Herrings, Salt Cod, Tuba, Butter, &c. Baskets, Flour, Raisins, Brooms, Brushes, &c. all kinds of Cordage, Concentrated Lard, Extra and Superior FLOUR, all kinds of Feed; Potatoes, Fresh Butter and Eggs constantly on hand. We have a large stock of all kinds of Groceries, and we are constantly making additions to our stock. Give us a call. It affords us pleasure to show our large and inviting stock.  
NORBECK & MARTIN.  
Gettysburg, May 30, 1859.

**Lace Caps.**  
MANTILLAS, &c.—Another new arrival purchased at Auction at reduced prices, and which will be sold at rates that defy competition. Our stock of Caps and Mantillas is the largest and cheapest in the city. We have a large stock of very large stock, low COFFEES, TEAS, Chocolate, Rice, Cheese, Spices, all kinds of Crackers and Tea Cakes, Vinegar, Pickles, Sugar-cured HAMS and SHOULDERS, Lard, Shad, Mackerel and Herrings, Salt Cod, Tuba, Butter, &c. Baskets, Flour, Raisins, Brooms, Brushes, &c. all kinds of Cordage, Concentrated Lard, Extra and Superior FLOUR, all kinds of Feed; Potatoes, Fresh Butter and Eggs constantly on hand. We have a large stock of all kinds of Groceries, and we are constantly making additions to our stock. Give us a call. It affords us pleasure to show our large and inviting stock.  
NORBECK & MARTIN.  
Gettysburg, May 30, 1859.

**Stoves! Stoves!**  
SHEPARD, BUEHLER & KUNTZ, in their new three-story building, corner of Centre street and the Railroad, have just received a large supply of new and beautiful Parlor, Saloon and Shop STOVES, of the latest and most improved styles. Also, all the latest styles of Stoves, including the "Royal Cook," "Royal Queen," "Morning Star," "Philadelphia Sunrise," "Frederick," (Baltimore Air-Tight, improved) "Jewel," and "Charm"—all well for wood or coal.  
March 14, 1859.

**Notice.**  
THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Wayne B. Danner, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, who will be recommended to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business, it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand.  
J. B. DANNER.  
May 25, 1858. DAVID ZIEGLER.

**Hanover B. Railroad.**  
PASSENGER Trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:  
First Train leaves Hanover at 8.15 A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.  
Second Train leaves Hanover at 2 P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.  
Extra Train on every Tuesday and Saturday leaves Hanover at 4.35 P. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, &c., returning with Passengers from Baltimore.  
D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.  
Hanover, May 30, 1859.

**Up with the Times!**  
JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the city a very large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, and everything else that is new and desirable. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. Having bought unusually low, for the cash, they are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—any excellent full cloth made up, for \$1.50 for instance. Give them a call, and their establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Diamond, before purchasing elsewhere.  
[June 13, 1859.]

**Notice.**  
WILLIAM D. GORRUCH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. D. Gorruich, Esq., late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, both residing in Codorus township, York county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.  
BENJAMIN REESE,  
GEO. T. BARE,  
Administrators.  
[June 29, 1859. 6t]

**Apprentice Wanted.**  
AN Apprentice to the Moulding Branch wanted by the undersigned, at the "Gettysburg Foundry." Good terms will be allowed one coming well recommended. Early application desired.  
ZORBAUGH, SLOAT & CO.  
June 27, 1859. 3t

**Shovels, Forks &c.**—A large lot just received at the new and cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.  
Opposite the Regal Hotel.

**TO** get the world's best money and the right under the best of laws, purchase at the new cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON, May 18. Opposite the Regal Hotel.

**Jack and the Skeleton.**  
In one of our southern seaboard cities, and on a lone street—almost a dead-end—leading therefrom to the country, "dwells an apothecary," a very tall and remarkably slender person—a so thin, in fact, that one would suppose he fed exclusively on his own professional mixtures. No taller dare venture to put a coat or any other garment in any way approaching a snug fit to his person, for fear of having the work returned on his hands, and in that case they would be found to fit nobody else.

And yet, with this extraordinary paucity of flesh, there was a great supply of humor in his veins; he was extremely fond of practical jokes, and practiced them freely, when occasion and opportunity offered. He had an electric machine secluded from sight, and when any lay person ventured into his shop, and ventured to indulge in a nap or lounge, he was sure to be shocked into activity, and pushed off. He was a great devotee of temperance, and yet was ready to furnish gratis a brimming glass of any sort of liquor any customer might fancy, but his liquor was found invariably to produce more nausea than any other sensation.

One day a transient customer, a full grown person in a dress of easy access in his shop. This skeleton was placed erect on a platform which ran on smooth wheels; and when the door was opened, this platform was pulled forward by an unseen thin wire, and the skeleton was placed in the lot of the closet door. There were also similar wires, fastened to the wall behind the skeleton, and, passing over each shoulder-bone, were attached to the bones of the wrist. Consequently when the closet door was opened, the platform was pulled back, and the skeleton was thrust forward, but both arms and hands were lifted upward!

If any intoxicated, noisy, boisterous, or impudent fellow came into his shop, the apothecary would manage, in some way, to lead him to open that door; and he would fail to do so, and he would be the first to bray out of him. He had two or three apprentice lads in his employ, who naturally relished these jokes, and practiced them, with his full consent, when he might be absent.

One day during his temporary absence a sailor came drifting along occasionally stopping and dancing a jig and singing, to the great merriment of a gang of boys who followed and surrounded him. He was just drunk enough to play the fool, but not too drunk to navigate. He eventually brought his great old ship to anchor, and bracing himself in the doorway, yelled out:  
"Hello, my hearties! here you are with your stuffed alligators and gallipot, and mixins for sick folks! Why the devil don't you keep grog for tough folks like me?" and here he shuffled off a rig-a-doo, and made himself scarce.

"Well, Jack," said one of the lads, "what kind of grog do you want?"  
"I'll take brandy," was the prompt reply.  
"Very well, old chap, help yourself!" (handing him a tin mug), "you will find it in that closet."

Jack went as directed, and pulling open the closet door, found himself within grasping distance of an advancing skeleton; he instinctively fell back a step, dropped his tin cup, turned ash color, made one spring to the door, and when he reached the street, he was so much frightened that he never reached a supposed safe distance.

Shortly after this, our apothecary returned, and being informed of the event was greatly amused, but sadly lamented his absence.

"I would not have missed seeing it," said he, "but I did not think it worth the trouble to come back this way." But this was not probable, and yet this was his only way back to town.

In the course of a few hours, however, sure enough, Jack was heard at a distance on his way back, singing and dancing. Our apothecary, very happily, and with a "grocery" went out on his door-steps, and, detecting his thin person, and extending his long emaciated arm and hand, very kindly beckoned to Jack to repeat his visit. Jack no sooner saw him than he "put his helm hard a port," and, reverting to the other side of the street, buttoning his jacket over his breast, and protesting his tar-paulin cloak on his head, so as to be ready for a run if chase was given.

**Mixing up the Babies.**  
There is a sprinkling of fun in everything that takes place in California. In its very wickedness there is a spice of humor. The Weaversville Journal is responsible for the following account of the way babies got mixed at a ball, attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen, who were permitted to make from time to time.

"Some time ago there was a dancing party given 'up north,' most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones while the parents indulged in a 'break' when occasion and opportunity offered. He had an electric machine secluded from sight, and when any lay person ventured into his shop, and ventured to indulge in a nap or lounge, he was sure to be shocked into activity, and pushed off. He was a great devotee of temperance, and yet was ready to furnish gratis a brimming glass of any sort of liquor any customer might fancy, but his liquor was found invariably to produce more nausea than any other sensation.

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**The Naturalization Question.**  
From the Constitution.

So much misapprehension prevails in reference to the views of the Administration on this question, that we cannot but deem it expedient to furnish by a practical case, which has recently arisen in the Kingdom of Hanover, to refer to again.

The case is that of a naturalized citizen of the United States who is a native of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had been drafted to serve in it, but who has yet, upon his return to Hanover, been deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty.

The intervention of our Government having thus become necessary, the whole subject of the rights of our naturalized citizens has received the renewed and careful consideration of the President, and his views, as well as those of his entire cabinet, upon this important subject, will be found in the following extract which we are permitted to make from a despatch transmitted a few days ago from the Department of State to our minister at Berlin, in relation to the case referred to.

It is impossible to add anything to the strength and clearness of this statement, and we are persuaded that it will meet the full concurrence of every reflecting man in the country.

Extract of a despatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at Berlin, dated July 8, 1859.

The first question cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repeatedly ever since the origin of our Government, that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who in the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance, which was one of the chief arguments against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their emigration, his Majesty's subjects, and to render them denizens, and to gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last century."

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Indeed, it was one of the chief arguments against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their emigration, his Majesty's subjects, and to render them denizens, and to gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last century."

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the principle of expatriation, are not confined to the Government of the United States. There is no country in which the law does not authorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our own towards foreigners.

The question then arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner who obtains his naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, "no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen. He is neither in a better nor a worse position.

If a naturalized citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country, for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is whist there bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these laws be arbitrary and unjust, he is at liberty to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government has no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own Territory. If its Government were to undertake such a task, it might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of a foreign country, he is liable to be tried and punished for the same, just as liable to be tried and punished for an offence as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done before his departure and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon the principles of universal law, and not upon the principles of municipal law.

Under such circumstances, no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce its execution. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native-American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Louis's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a foreigner, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred by the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expatriate himself by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, State or National, and thereafter become a subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States, or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such an appeal.

While these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially to the naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may have done or omitted to do in his native country, than he is for anything he has done or omitted to do in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offence, this must have been committed while he was a subject of that government, before the time can arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's family when he was a child, and who, upon reaching manhood, might be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and he had been bound to perform military service. To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my despatch to you of the 10th January, 1859, and again in my letter of the 10th January, 1859, I have alluded to the case of a man in regard to our naturalized citizens, and such of them as "were in the army or actually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter into the army after having been actually called into it, and not to the case of a man who, upon reaching manhood, might be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and he had been bound to perform military service. To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason









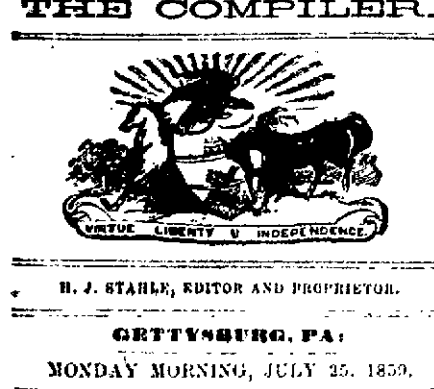












H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GRTTSMITH, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1859.

# Democratic State Ticket.

For Auditor General,  
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.  
For Surveyor General,  
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

## News, etc.

The Democrats of York county will nominate their ticket on the 6th of September.

President Buchanan left Washington on Monday morning, for a few weeks' sojourn at the Bedford Springs. He was accompanied by Miss Lane, and a few friends.

The Governor has appointed Hon. James Gamble President Judge of the Centre District, in place of Hon. James Burnside, lately deceased.

The Reading Gazette, in an able article, advocates the nomination of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black for the succeeding gubernatorial canvass.

Judge Foote, of Cleveland, has declared the Ohio black law unconstitutional. He says that all persons having more than half a white blood are legally white.

A marble shaft recently erected over the remains of Aaron Burr, in the grave yard in Princeton, New Jersey, has been mutilated and broken by some persons unknown. The shaft was erected by stealth, no one knowing who put it there.

At a camp meeting, near Boston, the choices of position for tents were sold at auction, and yielded four hundred dollars.

A second crop of oats has been raised this season in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Arkansas.

To harp continually upon some unfounded rumor, to assail with rancor little, trifling incidents, and show the various colors of the chameleon to suit the times, is the peculiar trick of the Opposition, whatever name they may assume.

A stock car was blown from the side track of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, at Barret's station, Preble county, Ohio, on Thursday week, by a hurricane, with such force as to dash it a distance of seventy feet upon a road bridge.

The gallant Buffalions (N. Y.) on the 4th, had a piece of fireworks representing the beauties of criminality. When first illuminated it was glorious in expanded flames and flowers—a little later, and nothing but the skeleton hoops appeared. Unique, that.

Coal, in the Adriatic, is now worth four pounds sterling (\$20) a ton, and it will be double that in less than six months, if the war continues.

A letter from Pike's Peak says that gambling and whiskey-drinking flourish there extensively. Tanglefoot whiskey sells for 25 cents a drink, and "it will almost make a man shed his toe nails."

Cream of Tartar, it is said, mixed with meal, will certainly cure hog cholera.

J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, has purchased the farm of Isaac Newton, on the West Chester Direct Railroad, in Delaware county—146 acres, at \$250 per acre.

Horace Greeley, in one of his letters from the plains, says that he is confident that he saw a million of buffalo one day during his trip. We guess he'll see an elephant before he gets through with his trip.

There was great excitement in Kansas city some days since, on the introduction of a water cart to sprinkle the streets. The boys hurraed, the newspaper reporters followed it from street to street to see how it worked, and a good-hearted old woman ran out to inform the driver that all the water was wasting.

The latest dog story is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw-mill. In the course of the tussle, one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instantly. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued to fight and whipped the other dog.

A piece of ice laid on the wrist will often arrest violent bleeding of the nose.

All the Rage—Canning fruit. Good time for tinmiths.

Our first page contains quite a variety of interesting reading matter.

## How Very Consistent!

The Black Republican State Convention of Ohio, as our readers are aware, refused to renominate Judge Swan, a man of their own party, for the supreme bench, because he would not violate his official oath, nullify a law of Congress, and declare the Constitution itself a nullity. And whom did they nominate in his place? A man named Gholson—a Judge Gholson. And who is Gholson?

According to the Detroit Free Press, he was formerly a slave-holder in Mississippi, who sold his slaves at public auction at Pontiac, in 1845, put the money into his pockets, and emigrated to Ohio, where he is now the Abolition candidate for judge of the Supreme Court. The fact that he had thus "trafficked in human flesh," and was living upon its proceeds, doubtless recommended him to the higher-law fanatics, who prefer him to an honest, conscientious, patriotic man like Judge Swan. Such is a specimen of the consistency of Black Republicanism.

## Whose Fault is It?

The unscrupulous Know Nothing Black Republican presses are trying to raise a breeze because the Postmaster General has reduced the mail service throughout the country. Who, we would ask, has made such a course necessary? The Department is not to blame. Congress failed to pass the Postal Appropriation bill—failed by reason of the efforts of Mr. Grow and other equally deep-dyed dark-lantern Republicans—and every possible reduction in the expenses of this branch of the public service is imperatively demanded.

We have been grieved and vexed at the failure of Congress in this matter—but it was a great triumph for the mongrel Opposition, and now the people can enjoy the fruits of the victory.

Quick Work.—Mr. George A. Wagner, of Upper Bern township, Berks county, brought to the 4th of July celebration at Seaman's woods, near Hamburg, a loaf of fresh bread, the wheat of which was growing in the field at 5 o'clock the same morning. It had been cut, threshed, ground, and baked into bread in about six hours. This is a feat that has rarely, if ever, been equalled.

Potatoes are selling in Hartford, Conn. at 17 cents per bushel.

## Do everything in its proper time.

Another Foolish Freak.—M. Blondin, last week, performed the feat of trundling a wheelbarrow over a tight-rope across Niagara river. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the scene. Blondin varied the exercises by walking backwards over the rope before the wheelbarrow performances.

Maj. Wm. Garrison, of Pittsburg, (formerly of Gettysburg,) died of sun-stroke at Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago.

## Allegiance.

We direct the especial attention of our readers to an article from the Washington Constitution, with an extract from the dispatch of General Cass to our Minister at Berlin, dated July 8th, on our first page. It will be seen that the assaults of the Opposition upon the Administration, for a supposed abandonment of an American principle, have been unjust. This paper is a complete refutation of all the misrepresentations which unscrupulous partisans have penned. It presents a dignified and able view of the American doctrine, which, whether it influences or not the action of European governments, cannot fail to command their serious consideration.

Since the appearance of this dispatch in the newspapers, we notice that the Opposition are already at work endeavoring to impress their readers with the idea that said dispatch is in conflict with, and an abandonment of, the Le Clerc and Horner letters. Nothing could be more unjust and without a truthful warrant, as every unprejudiced mind must admit, when the documents are brought in contact.

The Le Clerc letter sets forth no doctrine. It simply and briefly communicated information and stated a fact, in reply to an inquiry. Its answer is:

"A passport is a more certified of citizenship, which requests foreign governments to give all lawful aid and protection to its bearer. It does not exempt him from any duties or obligations, nor imply that he may lawfully incur the government of his native country prior to his naturalization, if he should voluntarily repair thither."

The Horner letter gives the doctrinal position of our Government, on this question, but entered upon no argument, the occasion not calling for it. It reads thus:

"The position of the United States is, that naturalized citizens, returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as are exacted at the period of their emigration."

"If, at the time of their emigration, they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion, if they afterwards place themselves voluntarily within the local jurisdiction, &c."

"But when no present liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, is not to bind any citizen to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly to the United States."

In regard to the Le Clerc letter—the subject of a most unjust and selfish misrepresentation—it is but just to state that in no manner was it written for the purpose of exposing the views of the Administration on the rights of naturalized citizens. The letter to which it was an answer, came in the usual mail to the Department, fell into the hands of the Chief Clerk, and the few lines of which the famous Le Clerc letter was composed, were written by this Clerk, in reply, as the simple *ex parte* law of the case. Among many other letters, to be formally signed by Mr. Cass, as in the usual course of business, and without supervision, was this letter, and thus it was sent forth on what has proven a very disturbing mission. In time of peace it would not have attracted any attention. By honest men it was viewed simply as a statement of fact, by those who "smelt game" it has been used variously, and they have had a good time over it generally. We consider the question now in a fair way of settlement, by a Democratic Administration and upon well settled Democratic doctrines of citizenship.

Another Opposition Disappointment.—Mr. John Minor Botts, the New York Tribune and the other recently declared champions of the foreign-born citizen, must be grievously disappointed that their wild misrepresentations of the views and duties of the Administration with reference to the protection of naturalized citizens, have so utterly failed of their object. They were very anxious to forge some little political capital for themselves, and by a parade of simulated solicitude for the adopted citizen silence the indignation which their proscriptive measures in Massachusetts and elsewhere had justly aroused. It would have pleased them mightily to have created dissension in the ranks of the Democratic party, by making it appear that the Administration had failed in its duty to naturalized citizens. Having robbed the foreign born citizen, wherever they had the power, of his constitutional privileges at home, and degraded him below the level of a runaway negro, it would have been highly advantageous for Botts and his friends to escape punishment for this infamy, by representing themselves as the earnest friends of the foreigner abroad, and by accusing the Democratic party—the tried, faithful, and generous protector of the adopted citizen, against the assaults of Botts and all others, here and elsewhere—of unwillingness to protect his rights "against all comers." But Botts's hand is now played out in that game. What next?

"All in the Family."—The two rival candidates for senatorial honors in district No. 8, New Hampshire, Walter and Benjamin F. Harrison, are brothers, who live on the same farm and in the same house.

Another Foolish Freak.—M. Blondin, last week, performed the feat of trundling a wheelbarrow over a tight-rope across Niagara river. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the scene. Blondin varied the exercises by walking backwards over the rope before the wheelbarrow performances.

Maj. Wm. Garrison, of Pittsburg, (formerly of Gettysburg,) died of sun-stroke at Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago.

## The Slanders of the Opposition.

We have recently observed a statement which originated in one of the most unscrupulous of the Opposition papers in Philadelphia, and has been extensively copied by other papers hostile to the Democratic party, to the effect that Mr. Wendell, of Washington, has a letter in his possession, addressed to him by the President, relative to the employment of money set apart for the public printing for the purpose of influencing certain newspapers to support the Administration.

As regards the letter alluded to, the Washington Constitution has positive knowledge that not only has Mr. Wendell no such letter as that which it is said he possesses, but that he has no letter from the President on any subject relating to public printing, or, indeed, on any subject whatever—and never has had any letter of any kind from the President.

Now that the accusation of corruption and extravagance in the public expenditures with which the Opposition so persistently and confidently assailed the President and his cabinet has proved to be false and calumnious, this new charge is made and circulated on the faith of anonymous scribbles for Opposition sheets, notorious for the recklessness of their statements. The publishers of this slander are well aware that there is not a scintilla of truth to support it, and that it is false from beginning to end. They know all so that, owing to the watchful care and prudent economy of the President, the Printing Department of the Government, from a source of extravagance and corruption, is now one of the best and most economically-managed branches of the public service—that a dollar cannot be drawn from the Treasury for printing except in obedience to, and compliance with, the act of Congress—and that unless Congress deliberately annuls the wholesome and radical reforms which the President, through the agency of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, caused to be accomplished, and by which an annual saving of at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been effected, the door is effectively closed against every species of corruption and lavish expenditure of the public money.

In corroboration of this fact, we offer the following plain statement, which is susceptible of the clearest demonstration:

By omitting the maps, charts, and useless statistics in the Senate edition of the message and documents, a saving is effected of at least—

Systematic printing of extra copies of papers saved at least—

Omitting duplicates of regular annual documents—

Double composition—

Reduction of one clerk—

\$109,300

In addition to the above specific amounts, about fifty per cent, is saved in the execution of the engraving and lithographic printing, by giving the work to the lowest responsible bidder, instead of allowing the Superintendent to make contracts upon his own judgment.

We make this statement, not because we deem it necessary to vindicate the President against any accusation from the quarter from which it emanates, but because we desire, in thus exposing the reckless falsehoods of this last grand assault, to show the baseness of the means to which his assailants will resort in order to gratify the blind sentiment and petty malice of baffled tricksters and unscrupulous factionists.

## Kansas to Enter the Union as a Democratic State.

We stated, a few days ago, upon information deemed reliable, that the chances were multiplying that Kansas would enter the Union upon the side of the Democracy. The Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence, in examining the result of the recent conventional election, closes a long article upon the subject with the following paragraph:

"We are conscious that we shall be charged with a desire to play into the hands of the Democracy because of this article. Our design is to show our friends in the States the great strength of the Republican party in Kansas, and show how much has been gained by proving false to pledges, and organizing a new party with force and numbers for the purpose of giving 'aid and comfort' to a party outside of Kansas. We mean to say further, that the late vote is significant of the future, and renders the prospect of a final Democratic triumph more than probable, and the sending up of a Democratic Delegate to Congress in the fall, and, finally, one Democratic Representative and two Democratic Senators to Congress, under our State organization."

## Forney a "Republican" Candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, an Opposition journal, names the editor of the Philadelphia Press, as one of the "Republican" candidates for the Clerkship of the next House of Representatives. If Forney is really looking for favors from that quarter, where he finds his most faithful allies at this time, it may account for the repudiation of the Democratic State Ticket in Pennsylvania, by the recent Forney-Convention. The Enquirer's correspondent says:

"The Republicans are gaining confidence in their ability to elect the Speaker and Clerk. Messrs. Sherman and Corwin of Ohio, and Mr. Grant of Pennsylvania, are the most prominent candidates for Speaker, and Mr. William Schouler of Mass., Mr. Underwood, Whig member from Kentucky in the last House, and Col. Forney of Philadelphia, are the leading competitors for the Clerkship. Mr. Schouler, from his ability, his firm attachment to Republican and American principles, and his popular manners, perhaps stands best as a competitor for the nomination, but the Clerkship will be made the subject of compromise with reference to the Speakership."

A Man "Melted" to Death.—James Doyle, a blacksmith by trade, died in Chicago last Friday, under the following circumstances, as detailed by the Times of that city:

He was an extremely athletic person in appearance, and was considered by his fellow-workmen as possessing a remarkable degree of strength and bodily vigor. On Thursday he worked in the shop as usual until 6 o'clock, when he went to supper in as good health as usual. After supper he complained of extreme heat, and continued to complain until 12 o'clock when he went to bed. At 3 o'clock in the morning his room mate awoke and found him breathing his last. A post mortem examination revealed no unusual appearance of the body, except a remarkable amount of unusual quantity of adipose matter. By overwork and the heat of the day he was literally melted down. The coroner's jury found this to be the cause of his death.

A Delicate Rebut.—Mr. Webster wrote, after continued provocation, to the editor of a newspaper, which referred to his private affairs, and especially to his not paying his debt, the following letter: "It is true that I have not always paid my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause of this is, that I have not pressed those who owe me for payment. As an instance of this, I enclose your father's note made me thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boys."

## The Electoral College of 1861.

The next Electoral College, which will be chosen in November, 1860, to meet in February, 1861, will—if Kansas should be admitted at the approaching session of Congress—consist of 300 votes, 154 of which will be necessary for a choice for President. The non-slaveholding States will have 186 electors, and the slaveholding States 120.

The Chicago Democrat is eying how to defeat the Democratic candidate, and how to elect a Republican, in this College. It admits that if the Republicans should carry all the free States except New York, they would lose three votes of a majority. If they should lose Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Kansas, and carry all the rest, they would lack two votes, and if they should lose Pennsylvania, California and Oregon, they would still be two votes in the minority. "The work to be done, (it says) is to secure Pennsylvania and New-York. The loss of either of those States would defeat the Republican candidate."

This is the aspect in which the case presents itself to our political adversaries. Is it not of a character to encourage our Democratic friends? Pennsylvania will again be the battle-ground of the Union, as she was in 1856; and what is to prevent her gallant Democracy, if united and harmonious, as they surely will be in 1860, from achieving a glorious victory over the jarring factions that are in opposition to them?

## Letter from the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

This reconciliation with his wife.—The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles is out in a letter in relation to his reconciliation with his wife. After denying that he exchanged a word with his lawyers upon the subject, as has been charged, he says:

"My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser. Whatever blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunal I recognize as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any fault, or code of morals, such makes it incumbent on a forgiving woman, nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and restore her to my confidence and protection."

If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending thought-punctured woman in this cold, unfeeling, and dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child. And although it is very sad for me to learn the many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all that feel any interest in me, that if I can find any fault, I have ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, and that in spite of all the obstacles in my path the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just."

There are many who think an act of duty, proceeding solely from affection which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and a father, is to be fatal to my professional, political and social standing. If he so thinks so he is a "Political stationer," professional success, social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition; and I have seen enough of the world in which I have moral, and read enough of the lives of others, to teach me that, if one be patient and resolute, it is the man himself who indicates the place he will occupy. And so long as I do nothing worse than to reunite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from economy and necessity, I do not feel the necessity of doing anything more than to be a good father and a good husband. A multitude accept their first impressions from a few, but in the end men think for themselves; and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may reassure those who look with reluctant forebodings upon my future to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellow-men; while to those motley groups, here and there so to be, I will make my misdeeds only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if I can make a good use of my enemies they will be as serviceable to him as his friends."

In conclusion he invokes all who comment publicly or privately upon his domestic troubles to aim all their arrows at his breast, and for the sake of his innocent child to spare him yet youthful mother, while she seeks in sorrow and contrition the mercy and the pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal.

## The Horrors of War.

The correspondent of the London Telegraph thus writes of the scene presented after the battle of Solferino:

The plain of Guidizzolo is really horrible to look upon. Even so late as yesterday the dead were not all buried. They were to be seen in groups of twenty and thirty, huddled together in one spot, where a shell had exploded or the Chasseurs' Afrin had passed. All still maintained the attitude in which they had been found. There was one with uplifted arm to ward off the blow which had split open his skull, and splashed his brains far and near. Close by was another, with his hand upon his breast, severed and rent by the grape. Another seemed to be smiling, as if in mockery of the grim warrior's approach. Some were lying upon their backs, with faces turned towards heaven, and prayers still seemed to linger upon their lips."

Further on, there was a Hungarian, who had thrown his armor into a ghastly way, and near the heart. At his left was a Tyrolean, with the unused cartridge between his teeth. To the right, a Croat had his head cut off by a ball, and the head was by his side, with his horrible eyes, glaring and leering, as it seemed, at the dismembered body. Two young lads, of certainly not more than sixteen, were lying in each other's arms. Death had surprised them at that attitude; or, perhaps, having fought their way above to the top of a tower, they were in a last embrace, and had fallen, thus never to rise again. Upon the body of a Bohemian officer we noticed a dog, waiting, apparently, for his master to get up."

On every side it was the same. Death, in his most horrible and ghastly form, glared at us, no matter where we went."

Terrible Accident.—A young man named Waister met with a terrible accident in a shingle factory, at Union, Erie county, Pa., recently. He was sitting close by a whirling shaft, over which ran a leather band, which was loosened for the purpose of mending. His right arm was run through the band and he was in the act of mending it, when it caught fast to the revolving shaft, and in an instant the terrible catastrophe was wrought. When his arm was twice around the shaft, he was thrown sixteen feet on to a pile of shavings, knocking down a scuttling post which stood in the way. The mutilation was awful—his arm, shoulder-blade, about half of his collar-bone, and even some of the cords of his neck running up into the structure of his head, were torn away, exposing and rendering visible his stomach and vitals. And wonderful to relate, he still lives.

Do nothing in this world but what you can answer in another world.

## Local Affairs.

Congregational Meeting. A Congregational Meeting will be held in the German Reformed Church, in this place, on Tuesday, August 23, at 2 o'clock. P. M., to decide the question of Renting the Pews. Should the proposition carry, the Pews will immediately thereupon be Rented.

Corner-Stone Laying. The Corner-stone of the Catholic Church in course of erection at Bonaghown, this county, will be laid on Sunday, July 31st. Rev. Dr. McCaffrey, President of St. Mary's College, is expected to preach on the occasion. Services to commence at 2 o'clock. P. M. A collection will be taken towards defraying the expenses of erecting the edifice.

Woods Meetings. A Woods Meeting will be held on the ground of Mr. Jno. M. Petras, about a mile and a quarter from Middleton, Adams county,—commencing on Saturday, the 6th day of August next,—by the Evangelical Association.

A Woods Meeting will be held by the United Brethren in Christ, on the land of Mr. Pittar Myers, midway between Hampton and Petersburg, near the Round Hill—commencing on Saturday evening, August 6th. Persons from a distance wishing to remain all day will find every accommodation on the ground.

Gas Works. The Hanover Spectator says that Gas Works will be constructed in that place—and that they will be in full and successful operation in a few months. The citizens of Gettysburg should make up to the necessity of Gas Works here, and take active steps to insure their construction at an early day. The necessary capital can be obtained, if the right course to get at it is taken. Who will take the initiative in the enterprise? That it will pay as an investment is demonstrated by the experience of the surrounding county towns.

For the Springs. The Gettysburg Railroad is doing a profitable business in conveying passengers. Many persons from the city, travelling to and from Caledonia, Monterey and York Springs, are daily passing over the road. On Saturday morning a large party arrived at New Oxford, requiring four coaches to take them to York Springs; and one day last week four coaches were brought into requisition to convey the number who arrived here, to Caledonia and Monterey.

Farms Sold. We understand that Mr. DANIEL ECKHART has sold his farm, in Hamilton township, at \$52 per acre, to Mr. HOFFMANN, of York county. Mr. JONAS SAYRE, adjoining, has also sold his farm to a York county man, whose name we have not learned, at \$34 25 per acre.

"The Staff of Life." Among the best "institutions" here, is Sacra's new Bakery. People begin to wonder, now that they realize its conveniences, how they got along without it before. It may be said to his praise that he invariably furnishes a good and fresh article, let it be bread, twist, roll, crackers, cakes, or anything else in his line, and that at the most reasonable rates. We are glad to see his business growing so rapidly, especially as he has incurred a heavy outlay in fitting up his building and machinery.

Daguerrean. Messrs. TYSON & BROTHER, of Philadelphia, have leased from Col. SAXSON, part of the "County Building," with the view of opening, soon, a first class Daguerrean Saloon. A large skylight is about being introduced, with other improvements necessary to the proper prosecution of the business. The brothers Tyson come recommended as superior artists, and the location they have selected is certainly one of the very best in town.

"Circulate the Documents." The Compiler will be furnished for the campaign—at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, paid in advance. The county canvass promises to be an interesting one, and we trust that hundreds who do not take a County Paper will avail themselves of this advantage to get The Compiler at an unprecedented low price. The Know Nothing Black Republican leaders and managers will, no doubt, resort to their usual game of falsehood and deception in order to carry their point, but we expect to be after them, with "a sharp stick," and to be able to expose their attempted cheats. Circulate The Compiler!

Rev. S. HENRY has taken charge of the Lutheran Congregation at Littlestown, this county, to which place he desires his correspondence directed.

A Pic Nic party of fifty or sixty persons, of New Oxford and vicinity, spent Saturday week at Turkey Spring, in the Pigeon Hills. Everything passed off pleasantly, and a general good time was had.

Several of the Sabbath Schools of this place contemplate having Pic Nics on the banks of the Conowingo, during the present month. The Railroad Company will issue round trip tickets to teachers and scholars at 20 cents apiece.

The Westminster Democrat says that Emanuel Myers, of Md., in prison at Carlisle on the charge of carrying off several negroes from Cumberland county, has been released on bail.

The warm weather suggests caution in the use of fruits and vegetables. Unripe fruits and green vegetables, both lacking the quality of freshness, are likely to be used. They are a common cause of summer diseases, and too great caution cannot be exercised in regard to them.

During these hot days every one should be careful about exposing himself too long in the sun. We see already notices of deaths from sun-stroke. Persons who are exposed to the sun's rays will find a good protection in keeping a handkerchief between their head and the crown of their hat. If the handkerchief is wet, so much the better. Green leaves will answer the same purpose.

The corn crop is progressing finely in this county. The yield of grain, if the remainder of the season should prove favorable, will be very good. Our farmers are in high spirits, and well they may be.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. STERNER, residing on the road from Hanover to Littlestown, was struck and instantly killed by lightning on Friday week.

A Camp Meeting will commence on the 17th of August, near Hampstead, Carroll county, Md.

## Continental Concert and Pic-Nic.

Prof. HARRY is making every effort to insure success at the great Continental Pic-Nic to be held near Gettysburg, on Saturday next. That all things be under safe and economical management, the following ladies have been appointed a committee to superintend the tables, &c., in the Grove:

FROM GETTYSBURG.  
Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Wantz,  
" Koser, Miss A. Danner,  
" Harper, " S. Young,  
" Huber, " H. Benner,  
" Winchreaner, " M. Kutz,  
" Pierce, " M. McClellan,  
" Jacobs, " E. McGeehan,  
" McCurdy, " M. Laughlin,  
" Ames, " J. Myers.

FROM FAIRFIELD.  
Mrs. R. Marshall, Miss E. McGinley,  
" Marshall, " S. Sullivan,  
" M. McGinley, " K. Trillivian,  
" L. Forest, " R. Calbertson,  
" S. Woodchman, " K. Knapp.

THOSE HANOVER AND LITTLESTOWN.  
Miss E. Diller, Miss M. Myers,  
" E. Young, " E. Barker,  
" L. Worz, " E. Studly,  
" Eichelberger, " K. Miley,  
" E. Bachman, " Bishop,  
" McIlvaine, " Snyder.

Committees of arrangement consist of the following gentlemen: From Gettysburg, Messrs. King, Russell, Turner, Schick, Stallinsmith and Young; From Fairfield, Messrs. Robinson, Mueselman, Reinhart, Swope, Shively and McClellan; From Hanover and Littlestown, Messrs. Young, Albright, Bachman, Wirt, Barker and Lefever.

On the evening previous, a grand Concert will be given by Prof. Harry's Singing Association, when something superior in the music line may be expected. We annex the following programmes for both occasions:

Programme for Concert—Friday evening.  
Prayer.  
Easter Anthem (Chris. Min.)—By request—  
"The Lord has risen."  
Anthem (Hall)—"I was glad when they said unto me."

Morton (Cantata Landis)—"On the mountain's top appearing."  
Anthem (Book of Worship)—"Hallelujah for the Lord God," &c.  
Hosanna, Duett (B. of Worship)—"Hosanna in the highest." Voice and Harp.  
Breck (Hal.)—"When I can read my title clear."

Chorus (Hal.)—"The morning sun is shining."  
Anthem (Hal.)—"Blessed be the Lord."  
Motett (Hal.)—"O let my mouth be filled."  
Hymn (Hal.)—"Behold a stranger."  
Hymn—Anthem (Can. Lan.)—"Come sacred spirit from above."  
Anthem (Hal.)—"Make a joyful noise unto the Lord."  
Anthem (Hal.)—"The Lord has prepared his throne."

Tenour and Bass (Chris. Min.)—"Sons and daughters of the pilgrims."  
Anthem (B. of Worship)—"Worthy is the Lamb that was slain."  
Anthem (Hal.)—"O love the Lord."  
Sings! Sweet Home (Chris. Min.)—"Mid scenes of confusion."  
Benediction.

Programme for Pic-Nic—Saturday.  
Prayer.  
Music by the Hanover Band.  
Morning Song, Vocal Solo.  
Music by the Utterban Band, of Gettysburg.  
Marcellus Hymn, with instrumental accompaniment—"Ye sons of Freedom wake to glory."  
Music by the Citizens' Band, of Gettysburg.  
Quartette (Gyllera)—"Lips have kissed," &c.  
Music by the People's Band, of Gettysburg.  
Discourse by Dr. S. S. Schmeucker, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
Sentences (A. L.)—"Blessed be the Lord for ever."  
Dinner from 11 to 11 o'clock.  
Quartette (Cyth.)—"She wrapped him in a little shroud."  
Miscellaneous exercises.



**THE FAMILY DOCTOR:** containing in plain language, for the use of medical students,

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICAL GYMNASIUMS, SYMPTOMS AND CURE OF DISEASES, IN SIMPLE FORM, WITH IMPORTANT RULES FOR PRESERVING THE HEALTH, AND DIRECTIONS FOR SELF-CURE. By S. J. CHANDLER, and the Proper Treatment of Diseases. This book is written in plain, English, and familiar style, adapted expressly to furnish the individual with self-help. It advocates no particular theory of medicine, but draws alike from the Powers of the Field, the Plants of the Garden, and the Minerals of Earth, for such Remedies as are proved the most simple, safe, and effective. It shows that wherever disease has found its way, there the Giver of all Good has

form; naturally placed specific. Neither does it profess to supersede the physician, but to avoid the necessity and expense of consulting him in except in dangerous cases. It is the physician's duty to have it in his hand as a guide to correct, while his gift is recent, and to save you many times its cost. The volume contains 308 pages, in a clear and original form, is illustrated by appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, postpaid, on receipt of the sum of \$1.00. No. 60. Everybody should have it. Agents wanted everywhere, who will find it very popular, and with whom liberal arrangements will be made. ADDRESS: J. C. POTTER, Publisher, No. 917 South 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. July 4, 1892. *Geo*

**New Store!**

**NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!—A. S. COOK & SON.** Like pleasure in announcing the opening of a new store, we take pleasure in announcing the opening of a new firm. We have just completed Dry Goods and Grocery Store at the corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets, in the Borough of Gettysburg, opposite the "Eagle Hotel," where they are now a large and well prepared at all times to offer bargains in all the popular lines of goods. We are now actively conducting our business on the CASH SYSTEM, with the motto "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

able Profits" and by pursuing a strictly non-profit course, we hope to receive the encouragement, not only of the citizens of Galloway, but the rest of Mannix county, but the rest of Mannix county, have just returned from the cities with a firm assurance of SPRING & SUMMER goods, embracing all manner of Ladies' Dress Goods, of the most beautiful styles, Fancy Silks, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Cloaks, Trimmings, Veilings, &c. Also, a large assortment of QUEENSWALL and stock of GROCERIES is also large and complete. We will not take time to particularize, but invite all to call and see—no trouble to any goods.

A. SCOTT & SON

**Willoughby's**  
CELEBRATED GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL  
manufactured and for sale in the counties of Cumberland, Adams, York and Perry, by  
**CARDNER & CO., Carlisle,** agents for  
these counties. Orders for these Drills will  
be received at the Agricultural Warehouse,  
Messrs. Sheeds, Buchler & Kurtz, Gettysburg.  
They may be purchased of our Travelling Agent,  
Edmund Hays, at Carlisle, or at the RR.

The above Drills are also sold in Ad-  
vance by ROBERT S. PANTON, (agent,  
Daniel Strook, who manufactures them.) at

**New Agricultural Settlement**  
TO ALL WANTING FARMS, a rare opportunity is a delightful and healthy country, twenty miles southeast of Philadelphia, on the Atlantic Railroad, New Jersey—extensive estate, consisting of several thousand acres, productive soil, has been divided into farms of various sizes to suit the purchaser. The population of some fifteen hundred, in various parts of the middle States and New England, have settled there the past year, improved their places, and raised excellent crops. The soil is rich, and produces from \$20 to \$25 per acre; the soil is of the best quality, and the production of Wheat, Clover, Corn, Potatoes, Grapes and Vegetables. IT IS CALLED THE BEST FERTILE SOIL IN THE MIDDLE STATES. The place is perfectly secure from the destructive enemy of the farmer, and can be seen. By examining the place, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are money to secure the rapid improvement of the soil, which is only sold for actual improvement. The result has been, that, within the past year, the following improvements have been made: 1000 acres, one steam, four stores, some 1000 yards and peach orchards planted, and a number of other improvements, making

desirable and active place of business. THE MARKET, as the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION. Produce bringing double the price than elsewhere away from the city, and more than double the price of the same goods at the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions. In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities of New England and Middle West, and near his old friends and associations. He is in a settled country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand. He may enjoy the same advantages as the settler of the East and his children, but the advantages of the West this is reversed. He has schools for his children, divine service, and will enjoy a warm winter, and delicious climate, which

vers are utterly unknown. The result of change upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lunatics can be obtained at the mills at the rate of

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct

one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do; they will see land under cultivation, and will see the extent of the settlement that they will doubt, meet persons from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements made, and will judge the character of the population. When they come with a view to settle, they should be well prepared to stay a day or two and to make a purchase, as locations cannot be held open for sale.

**THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.**—In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new thriving town has naturally arisen, which

ents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The business could be carried on in this place market to good advantage, also cotton business and manufactories of agricultural implements and foundries for casting small articles. Management has been excellent, as to the

improvement has been so rapid as to necessitate constant and permanent increase of business. To own lots of a good size, we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of the place, can be had at from \$100 and upward. The *Hammonton Farmer*, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds give clear of all incumbrance when money is paid out to the land: leave Vine street wharf Philadelphia, for Hammon on by Railroad Philadelphia, or 41 P. M. Fare 90 cents. W.

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Chicago, N.Y.

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